at the Reserve Indians.

The Intelligencer adds:

"Both Gen. Twiggs and Major Keighbors have become satisfied that the Reserves cannot be maintained in peace without greater expense than the United States would or ought to incur; and the latter has recommenced the removing of the Reserve Indians to the Indian lands exclusively within the jurisdiction of the United States. Major Neighbors authorizes us to say to those citizens who feel such hostility towards the Indians that he doubts not, but if they will suspend their indignation a few months a peacesable removal will be accomplished."

The Dallas Herald has the particulars of the recent fight near Fort Arbuckle, already reported by us, between Lieut. Powell, commanding fifty United States troops, and some Wichitas, and a band of Camanches. The Camanches were defeated and withdrew; and Lieut. Powell sent an express to the fort for the surgeon and reinforcements. The Camanches had previously sent word that they intended coming to take the fort.

Lieut. Powell sent another express to Fort Washita for an additional reinforcement. Both Gen. Twiggs and Major Weighbors have be-

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

The Madrid Gaz:tte of the 13th March gives the following as the text of the speech which Mr. Preston, the new American minister, addressed to the Queen on presenting his credentials :

MADAM: The President has charged me, in prese my credentials as envoy extraordinary and minister plen-ipotentiary of the United States in Spain, to renew to your Majesty the assurance of the desire which animates him to preserve the friendship of your government, and of the wishes he entertains for the prosperity of your

the wishes he entertains for the prosperity of your people.

In commencing my official relations with the Court of Madrid I am confident that I shall be permitted to assure your Majesty that I am personally convinced that the general desire of the population of the United States is to retain the old and never-interrupted friendship which, since the beginning of our national existence, has always prevailed with Spain; and that during my stay at the Court of your Majesty—continuing the frank and sincere conduct which has hitherto been followed—it will be my constant effort to avoid any misunderstanding, and to promote the interests of my country without prejudice to the amicable relations which happily now exist.

The Queen replied as follows:

The Queen replied as follows:

Six: I have been highly satisfied at hearing the sentiments of friendship which, in the name of the President of the United States, you have just expressed. Ido not feel a less strong desire than you do to continue the friendly relations which happily unite the two States. We belie lations which happily unite the two States. We believe, as you say, that this same desire is that of the generality of the population of the United States, and, by observing the line of conduct-you intend to follow, I have the confidence that it will be easy for you to contribute to preserve the friendship and harmony which ought to exist

between the two peoples.

I take pleasure in believing that your personal qualities will facilitate the realization of this noble object, and my government on its part will sincerely co-operate in obtaining that object.

Before giving audience to Mr. Preston the Queen re-Podge, the retiring United States minister He also said that the President bad charged him to cultivate friendly relations with Spain, and he took credit to himself for having done so.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT TO THE BOSTON WA-

The Boston Herald of the 30th uit. gives the following graphic description of the recent accident to the Cochiteate water-works of Boston :

On arriving at the spot a singular scene presented itelf. At the point where the aqueduct crosses, the banks of the river rise, on either side, into hills some 100 feet above the surface of the water. Instead of a high bridge to convey the water across, upon a level, in the brick conduit, (which is oval-shaped, six feet four inches high and five feet wide,) it is conducted through iron pipes which descend to the river, cross a bridge, and rise upon the opposite side, where another section of the brick conduit carries the vital fluid to Brookline reservoir. The tipu pipes which is this way form an inverted synhon. tron pipes, which in this way form an inverted syphon, are three in number—two of thirty inches bore and one of thirty-six inches. Their perpendicular depression is seventy-five feet, and the distance across from one section to the other of the brick conduit is nine hundred and sixto the other of the brick conduit is line hundred and six-ty-five feet. Upon the summit of either bank of the river was constructed a stone gate-house, to regulate the flow and pressure of the water upon the syphon. On the bank of the river on the Needham side, yester-day morning, at an early kour, from some unexplained cause, probably a trifling leak, the gravel caved in under the place near the bridge a section of places fall down

the pipes near the bridge, a section of pipes fell down, and the waters rushed out with irresistible force. The brow of the gravel bill was cut in twain. As the flood shot out of the conduit, it carried everything tefore it, shot out of the conduit, it carried everything lefore it, the pipes dropped into the chasm and were swept down into the river, and in this way the torrent gnawed its way backward until the gate-house, built of solid masonry, was undermined, and every vestige of it was swept with the chaotic mass of rocks, earth, and trees, into the river below. Between seven and eight thousand cubic yards of earth was carried away, and so sudden was the precipitation of the avalanche into the bed of Charles river that, although it landed (or watered) below the bridge, the deposit filled one of the three arches of the bridge, the deposit filled one of the three arches of the bridge, and was projected through it, forming a small gravel beach upon its upper side. When discovered about seven o'clock in the morning, a tremendous volume of water was belebing from the conduit in the direction of the current of the aqueduct, while the retrogressive flood from the other section was spouting backwards through the pipes that were broken off and were pointed upwards at an angle of about forty-five degrees. Both of these bridging the company the region of the section was spouting the region of the section when the section was spouting the region of the section was section of the section of t hydraulic forces were each moment deepening the ravine which had been thus violently formed, sweeping torrents of gravel and stones into the already choked-up channel of the river.

A messenger was despatched to close the gates at the lake, and the water was shut off on the other side of the river, but it was ten o'clock before the conduit had ex-

officers or employes of the works.

[From the Richmond (Va.) Indox; April 1.]

An About one hundred invited guests were on board, cleisling a large number of English officers, consults, who retired at a late hour highly pleased with the performances. Arrangements have been made for a regulation of the entertainment.

Mr. Blanchard, our acting consul at Whampos, who, by the way, is a native of Boston, is a great favorite with address of the towns around here. He states, as his impossion, that the difficulties here will never be fairly adjusted to first the state of the towns around here. He states, as his impossion, that the difficulties here will never be fairly adjusted to first the state of the towns around here. He states, as his impossion, that the difficulties here will never be fairly adjusted to the difficulties here will never be fairly adjusted to first the state of the towns around here. He states, as his impossion, that the difficulties here will never be fairly adjusted to the difficulties here will never be fairly adjusted to the difficulties of the towns that his Intercence with Chinamen they all express a friendly feeling towards our countrymen, and are destroined for the formational explaints and the state of war, and are destroined of trading with me. He was the country back of the towns that we have the life deligns every early they assert the country and the proposal are from the English shiga, and, as a matter of course, their life-deligns every ward they assert the state of wards of th mechanism, exacting, and refusing to us in our commer-cial intercourse the usual credit and confidence that are awarded to us by other nations, and in our intercourse with each other a real aversion seems to be so natural to us, for the exploded and worn-out and stand-still fogyism in everything, that we are ready, before any-thing is said or done, on our approaching the island of Cuba, to find fault and to condemn. At the thing is said or done, on our approaching the island of Cuba, to find fault and to condemn. At the bottom of these sentiments is our envy and last for the proprietorship of the Queen of the Antilles. We have been so long accustomed to regard all other nations as in merely their horn-books, on the subject of government and liberty, that finding the Cubaus, within eighty milesof us, so far away from the moorings which our ship of State has, that we are taken down a little in our own opinions of ourselves, and the great progress we have made in converting the world into republics—where the channt of liberty, equality, and fraternity may be heard on every breeze, and uttered by every tongue. The hospitality of the people in the country is so general that every one who is travelling through any part of the island is a welcome guest at every man's house—so universal is this custom, that a country hotel is not to be found. True, the intercourse is not much: the roads being indifferent and the going and coming from one part of the island to the other is so little that houses of entertainment are not so necessary as with na, where every man is a traveller. The want of cleanliness and decency as to the person as well as the houses of the inhabitants, is so general as to indicate great carelessness and indolence with all classes. The estates are not as comfortable as the spreading palm, the blooming flowers, the fragrant breezes would warrant us in expecting. blooming flowers, the fragrant breezes would warrant us in expecting.

In many characteristics the Cubans may be said to

In many characteristics the Cubans may be said to imitate the French, but the want of French comfort and sprightliness is too apparent to deceive, whilst an indifference to the culinary department of life runs through every condition of society. Poor meats, dirty apartments, indifferent drinkables, are universal. In Havana good bread is general, but in the land of sugar and coffee the best of neither can be had. The slovenly ignorance of all who make these essential ingredients to a decent existence flavors every mouthful of the beverage which in Paris is half of one's breakfast, and in the United States is the constant drink of all of our people. In 1810 the relations of the several grades of the inhabitants stood in the singular position of being divided into free colored slaves and free white, almost exactly equal—say, of whites, 35,512; free colored, 32,884; and slaves, 38,834. In 1827 it stood: whites, 311,051; free colored, 106,494; slaves, 287,942; and by the last returns for 1855 is: whites, 564,693; colored free, 219,170; and slaves, 662,599. It will thus be seen that the relations have changed between the free colored and whites from 1810 up to 1827 in a vory singular and rerelations have changed between the free colored and whites from 1810 up to 1827, in a very singular and re-markable way, and that throughout the whole time slaves have gradually gained on the whites, and at the present time outnumber the free colored population by three times. These figures unquestionably indicate a very great demand for negro labor, and what is certainly a very large addition to the wealth of the people; for if in 1810 the whites owned each a negro, and at the present time they are the owners of one and say a half, we have the result that each man has added 50 per cent. to the labor of the island, as well as increased the arable land by the same figures. But in 1810 \$300 each was a high estimate of the negroes; now \$900 would be a fair valestimate of the negroes; now \$900 would be a fair valuation of the negroes; producing a very great elevation
in the argregate wealth of the population. In other
words, \$12,000,000 would have paid for every negro on
the island in 1810; in 1855 it would have required
\$596,339,100, say six hundred millions of dollars, to pay
for the slaves in Cuba. So great an advance in property,
so large an accumulation of wealth in a single article, is
stupendous, and is far beyond any similar result on the
face of the globe.

Let those who have been in the habit of looking to
Yankcedom and to England for great accumulations of
wealth study these figures and work out these deductions
in their wild, dryamy hallucinations respecting the
wealth of the manufacturing districts, or the value of
the institution of manufactures to a country. We cannot deduce any such results in the American slave States,

not deduce any such results in the American slave States, because our statistics are so imperfect, and are so merged up with each other as to render our deductions deceptive. But here is a single item, and the sum is a very simple one. But, great and splendid 2s this is, what would have been the facts if, listend of Spanish sluggishness, American activity could have wielded the destiny of the island, and republican taws and habits have controlled that powerful fulcrum amongst mankind—the distribution of the taxes levied on labor?

COST OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

From statistics collected by the New York Daily News, it appears that the pay and allowances of the English army (exclusive of divisions specially provided for) is estimated at \$20,000,000. To this and \$3,000,000 for extras which are not particularized; \$6,000,000 for provisions and other articles under the saving head of "d celevas"; \$4,000,000 for warlike stores; \$4,200,000 for barries of \$2,000,000 for warlike stores; \$4,200,000 for barries \$2,000,000 for warlike stores; \$4,000,000 for barries \$2,000,000 for warlike stores; \$4,000,000 for barries \$4,000,000 \$4,000,000 for b ions and other articles under the saving head of "decerors," \$4,000,000 for stallike stores; \$1,200,000 for barracks; \$3,500,000 for artisans' wages; \$2,000,000 for artisans' wages; \$2,000,000 for manufacturing establishments and their "incidentals," \$2,000,000 for fortifications; \$1,000,000 for what are called "civil buildings," and about the same sum for educational uses, and then nearly \$3,000,000 for all other "decetras." But beyond this you have to count in fig "non-effective services:" \$5,600,000 to out pensioners; \$3,000,000 to reduced officers, and studry other sums amounting to a couple million of dollars for rewards, widows' pensions, allowances, &c. All together the estimates foot up \$57,840,300 for the sustenance of the ordinary army establishment of Britain for one year.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Commander in-Chief of the home army—a post which is a sinceure—receives \$20,000, which, with his receipts as one of the blood royal, swells his annual income to \$100,000. The man who does the real work of the Commander in Chief at the Horse Guards, receives only \$10,000 a year. The annual cost of the British navy is about \$46,000,000. But both many and army are worth fo Great Britain all they come to, and if the drainage from her treasury is large, she has at least the safisfaction of knowing how it goes, instead of being plucked and plundered by the wholesale, like the United States, for the benofit of pripute speculators, without receiving a single public benefit or advantage of any kind in return.

PAUL MORPHY.—The correspondent of the London Chronicle writes:

"Our chess amateurs are being favored with a succession of field days. M. Mongredieu, the president of the London Chess Club, and a very fine player, has been lately damage. All the manufacturing in that vicinity is suspended temporarily on account of the overflow, and the maddlines of the water, rendering it unfit for paper making.

The damages are being repaired with energy, promptoes and despatch. No blame is attached to any of the officers or employers of the works. officers or employes of the works.

The Ciess Monthly states that it is very probable that Mr. Morphy will be obligest to relinquish his intended journey to Berlin. The arrangements connected with the publication of the English and French editions of his games have detained him so long in Paris, that in order to reach this country in April he would even be compelled to abridge his contemplated sojourn in England on his way home. The most flattering honors are still bestowed upon him, in private as well as in public.

SENTENCE OF STEPHENS, THE WIFE

a new trial upon the ground that the verdict was given against the weight of evidence. We continue to copy from the report in the New York Evening Post:

The district attorney then moved for judgment.

Mr. Vandervoort asked the prisoner what he had to
say why judgment should not be pronounced against

im. Stephens arese, and in a faltering tone of voice re-

say why judgment should not be pronounced against him.

Stephens arose, and in a faltering tone of voice replied, that he supposed no matter what he would say it would not have any effect on the judges on the bench, but that he was not airaid to trust to Him who knows and reads the hearts of men.

The judge then proceeded to pass sentence as follows:

James Stephens, you have been indicted for the crime of murder, the highest crime known to the law; you have had a laborious, careful, and impartial trial. Your defence, in all its aspects, has been listened to with unexampled patience and forbearance. The greatest pains and expense have been taken and incurred to develope the truth or falsity of the charge against you. Even the dead body of the victim, twelve months after its interment, has been raised from the grave and made to speak. Its language, although to the multitude, in an unknown tongue, was rendered clear and intelligible by the aid of a most skilful interpreter—one whom your own counsel justly denominated "the chemist as well of the prisoner as of the people." Its speech thus interpreted was "death by arsenous poison." It could answer no further. Who administered the fatal drug was a question to be solved only by the more orderly testimony of living witnesses. That testimony showed no motive on the part of any other person. It showed that you mind had conceived a marked indifference, if not dislike, to your wife, and an unlawful passion, not preference, merely, for another and a younger object—a passion which in its headlong course led you blindly to believe that the only barrier to its consummation was the existence of your wife. Under its influence, on two successive occasions shortly before your wife's illness you purchased the deadly mineral whose traces, by the magnifying power of science, were made so distinctly visible afterwards in ker disinterred remains. You mingled the poison secre ly, but administered it openly in the disguised form of dinine, or medicine, or food, to the unsuspecting vict

pentance. Such persevering cruelty towards one whom you were bound to cherish, and who, if your witnesses are to be believed, had never offended you, is scarcely conceivable. But the picture does not stop here; you accepted her dying embrace, listened to her dying prayer, and before the touch of the one, or the tones of the other had ceased to vibrate, you renewed your unholy pursuit of the surviving niece; and when baffled even now, by the intervention of a more successful and more worthy rival, you sought, by anonymous givings out, to poison the character of the living niece, as you had alreally poisoned the body of the dead aunt.

The case thus presented, if true, you must admit, is one of unpardonable enormity. A jury, selected almost by yourself, a most patient, upright, and intelligent jury, have found it true, and each member for himself, separately and solemnly interrogated, has, in tones of sad sincerity, declared the same "to be his verdict." Nor is this all—in rendering their verdict of guilty of murder, the jury have, by implication, almost necessarily declared you guilty of another crime—which I need not now dwell upon, as it is not directly in issue—second only to that for which you have been indicted. You cannot, therefore, hope for any commutation of punishment. Terrible as the doom may be—more terrible, if possible, to your innocent child than to her guilty partent. ment. Terrible as the doom may be—more terrible, if possible, to your innocent child than to her guilty parent—the law admits of no alternative. You must die. 'He that sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed.' The sentence of the court, therefore, is—it is the sentence which the law pronounces—that you, James Stephens, be taken hence to the prison from which you came, and that there, on the 26th day of May next, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may the God of mercy, after your intervening agonies are over, extend to your de-

your intervening agonies are over, extend to your de-parted spirit that forgiveness which human tribunals have no power to grant. Stephons received the sentence calmly, and immediately sat down and commenced to talk in an excited maner with Mr. Cushing, who then stated that the prisone lesired to say something further. The judge said the prisoner had had his opportunity.

Mr. Vandervoort, the clerk, then read the death war-ant, the prisoner was removed by the sheriff, and the ourt adjourned sine die.

THE UNIFORM CURRENCY ACT FOR VIR-GINIA.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 1.]

The act passed April 2, 1858, providing for a more uniform currency of the Banks of this State, goes into effect to-day. The provisions of this bill are as follows: effect to-day. The provisions of this bill are as follows:

See. I makes it the duty of every branch of a bank, in
addition to the redemption now required, to redeem, on
demand, all piroulating notes issued or payable by such
branch which may be presented for payment at the parent
bank of such branch, at a rate of discount not exceeding
one-fourth of one per cent.; provided that the other
branches of the Exchange Bank shall redeem at the
branch thereof established in Richmond.

branch thereof established in Richmond.

Sec. 2 requires every independent bank to establish an agency for the redemption of its notes in Richmond or Baltimore, in addition to the redemption now raquired by law—a failure to do so, to be punishable by a line of \$100 for the first offence, and \$500 for each separate violation of the law thereafter.

Sec. 3 makes it the duty of the bank, in addition to the redemption now required by law, to redeem the notes issued, or payable by it, which may be presented at the agency thereof at a discount of not more than one fourth of one per cent.

Sec. 4 provides that where over \$500 of the notes of a bank are presented at the bank for redemption, it may redeem them by a specie drafton its agency in Richmond

redeem them by a specie draft on its agency in Richmo

redeem them by a specie draft on its agency in Richmond or Ballimorp.

See. 5 provides that no hank or branch thereof shall give any certificate of deposite, draft, or other evidence of debt, which is not payable in specie.

See. 6 provides that no bank or branch thereof shall pay out the bills or notes of any other bank or branch, becoming such as it will reported at par, in payment of debts due the bank.

debts due the bank.

See. 7 provides that no bank shall, directly or indirectly, loan its bills or notes for circulation, to any person, persons, or corporations, under any agreement or understanding that such person, persons, or corporation shall protect or guarantee the circulation of such or any other bills or notes issued by the bank, or redeem the same when payment has been demanded.

In this connexion, we may mention that under the "bank denomination bill," passed March 2, 1858, the circulation of bank notes under \$20, is prohibited after the 31st of December, 1859.

the 31st of Decumber, 1859.

The United States trigate Sanatoga arrived at pensacola on the 25th instant, having left Vera Cruz on the 12th. cola on the 25th instant, having left vera Cruz on the 1Min.
She left the United States sloop of war Savannah, two Spanish, four French, and four English men-of-war in the harbor. The rumors of the internal war were conflicting, and
it was impossible to gather any intelligence that could be
relied on. General Miramon had met with several defeats, but his troops were not within striking distance of
Vera Cruz. He was collecting his forces at Orizaba. The
New Cruz were conflicted to ancesses. The Savators Vers Crusans were confident of success. The Sanatora takes stores, and will refurn without delay to reflect the Savannah.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Referring to this case, which has for several weeks past claimed a large share of public attention, not only in New York but throughout the country, from the rein New York but throughout the country, from the reuse classifier of the accused and bis upparent settled determination to commit the territile crime, the New York
Evening Post of the 31st alt says:

"The time fixed for the sentence of Stephens for the
murder of his wife by poison was 12 o'chick to-day, but
long before that hour every seat in the court room was
filled, and the 25 policemen detailed specially for the
occasion, were busy in preserving order in the disappoint
ed crowd througing the doorways and hall. There was
also an immense crowd at the Tombs, and Centre street
also an immense crowd at the Tombs, and Centre street dollar per month. The proceedings of all meetings of the association are informal and conversational, the offi-cers keeping the necessary record, and carrying into ef-the city, was this morning sentenced to suffer the penalty fect the determinations arrived at. The number of members up to January 6, 1859, pledged to pay not less of this makes five now under sentence of death in the than SI per month, was 64, guaranteeing the sum of \$872 for the year. Donations, &c., have increased this amount to at least \$1,300. The parish has been divided for the purposes of systematic visiting and extension of relief into six districts, two managers to each district, whose especial duty it is, seeking the co-operation of other members, to visit the poor and afflicted, administering such physical relief and spiritual aid as the cases

A house, No. 441 Thirteenth street, has been rented. in which a home has been provided for those of our poor who are unable, from old age or disease, and from want of relatives and friends, to take care of themselves, or to be otherwise cared for. It has been furnished plainly, to the extent of present requirement, and a matron has been secured to take charge of its domestic affairs. The services of a physician at the "Home," gratuitously offered, have been accepted. A parish school will be established as soon as it can be conveniently done, and it is in contemplation to hold services weekly, with a lecture, at some point in the parish, near Pennsylvania avenue, from which a happy moral influence it is hoped may result. The managers have adopted a system by which reference tickets will be furnished to the members of the association, so that the charities of the institution may not be confined to the poor of one parish, but extend t the deserving hungry and houseless poor of the entircity.

of All-Fools Day, although attended with no particularly stultified demonstration, was yesterday observed with be-coming hilarity by each individual denizen, young and old, rich and poor, of the federal capital. Those whose sober dignity forbade them to join in the licensed jokes, seemed especially singled out as the fittest victims of fun, raillery, and hoax. Blank epistles, aimless erands, treasure trove of fabulous worth, and imaginary phenomena in every conceivable direction except immediately be fore one's eyes, were among the more common expedients a lopted to ensnare the unwary. Some, however, had recourse to more elaborate tricks, and great was the joy nd loud the laugh of the bystanders when any unlucky passer-by was "sold," and turned, angry and disconcerted, only to be saluted an —April Fool.

a first-class tailoring establishment, where all kinds of clothing may be obtained at short notice, cut and made up in the latest style, and at reasonable prices, we com-mend Edward Dolan, merchant tailor, corner of Fenn-sylvania avenue and Fourteenth street. Mr. D., who has been but a short time in our city, has already won scores of friends among our business community by his ac-commodating disposition and attention to customers. We advise our friends to give him a call.

Anonymous. - We have received a communication sign ed "Plymouth," but unaccompanied by any responsible name. We deem it proper to state for the benefit of "Plymouth" and others who have lately sent us anonymous articles that it is our settled practice to take no notice of such communications.

which we receive, are in rather a discouraging condition, and, from present appearances, not likely to im-

Mazzini, says a Paris correspondent, has made a recent tour into Italy, and the following anecdote relates to the taip: When he goes into Switzerland, Mazzini generally passes through the canton of Ticino. Now, the Swiss there dislike these excursions, and the authorities have given the strictest instructions to arrest the dictator whenever he can be recognised: In addition to a warning of his coming, the Swiss gendarmeric had received notice that Mazzini always travels with two passports. He thus presented himself perfectly disguised at Coppet or at Versoix—I am not quite certain which. The gendarme who examined the passport and compared notes as to the description he had received, entertained some suspicions, and, turning to Mazzini, he said, "This passport is all right: but the second one, show me that." "A second passport? What second parsport? I've only one." "Oh, if you've only one, you can pass; it isn't you I'm looking for." It was thus, through the wondrous intelligence of a gendarme, that Mazzini was able to go t grough Switzerland.

The Toronto Leader states that the pass in the Rock mountains, at Bow river, claimed to have been recently discovered by Captain Palliser, was discovered not less than sixty years ago by Mr. David Thompson, late as-Other discoveries claimed to have been made by Captain Palliser, were previously known to Mr. Thompson. The same paper states that there now exist sixty-seven vol-umes of Mr. Thompson's unpubli-hed manuscripts, com-prising the results of thirty-five years' arduous labor, and embracing surveys, explorations, meteorological ob-servations, &c., &c., of the great territory of the North-west; a vast mine of valuable information that might be used to advantage by the governments of the United States and Canada.

States and Canada.

Latest advices from the Mediterranean squadron report the United States steam-frigate Wabash as having sailed from Spezzia for Leghorn, officers and crew all well. The rumor which was current lately that she had been sent on a political mission was bogus. The corvette Macedonian, when last reported to the commander-inchief, was all well. Accounts from the steam-sloap Brooklyn say that she will have to be entirely rerigged before going on squadron duty. She is said to be so topheavy, that rolling completely overbalances her, and seriously affects the nervous sensibilities of inexperienced officers and men.

officers and men.

We learn that Theophilus Fisk, esq., has retired from
the editorial department of the National Argus, of Philadelphia, which position he has occupied for something

NUGENT'S improved French and English Eng-lish and French Dictionary, containing all English words in general use, the pronunciation of the English in French sounds, South words from Bootte Novels, Coins, Weights, and Measures; its of proper names and elements of French grammar, &c., &c.; by Smith. One pecket column. London, 1859. Franck Taylor.

WASHINGTON LIBRARY.—The annual elec-ASHINGTON LIBRARY.—The annual election for seven directors of the Washington Library Company
will be held on Monday, the 4th of April, at the Library ryon, from
hirce o'clock mind is a c'clock, p. m., under the direction of Mosers. Jun.
Socylord, J. B. Gossby, and James Liebman. The charter provides
that "in person shall be eligible as a director, or have a right to vyote
for a director, who is not at the time of voting or being yolde for,
a shareholder in the said company, or who shall be in arrear; to the
said company for any annual contribution, fine, or forfeltures; and
all persons qualified to vyote may yote, either insteamily or by proxy,
by buffort.

WM. Q. FORCE, Scorebary.

CCIENCE AND ART OF CHESS.—By J. Monroe,

B. C. L., 1 vol., price \$1.
For eale by BLANCHARD & MOHUN,
March 31 Corner 11th st. and Penn. av

TO LET.—The three-story brick house, No. 423 Figh street, between E and F. Has bath room and gas. Rent, 8125. Inquire on the primines.

March 20—10tif WOOD

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNER-SHIP—The co-parture-hip forcetofore existing between the undersigned, under the hame of T. F. & M. Brown, (Browns, Hotel.) has been the Elst day of March, 1859, dissolved by mutaal agreement. The business of the late firm will from the day be contucted by Marchall Brown, to glory all object due for a true are perfectly and all plains again in the late him protection.

T. HROWN, MARSHALL, BROWN.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Railroad Deput Burnt. ALEXANDRIA, April 1.—Last night the railroad buildings at the Warrenton Junction on the Gordonsville road were destroyed by fire. A large quantity of wood was also consumed. The extent of the loss will probably reach some thousands of dollars. The folegraph line was injured, but is now in operation egain.

The St. Lawrence River.

MONTHEAL, April 1.—There has been strong westerly winds for the last two days, and the ice is gono from above the Victoria Bridge, and in front of the city, though it is still fast below. The river rose considerably on Tuesday, but is now sub-

New York, April 1.—Stocks are firm—United States 5's of 1874, 1944; Chicago and Rock Island, 55\(\frac{1}{2}\); Illinois Central bonds, 87; Michigan Southern, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\); New York Central, 76\(\frac{1}{2}\); Reading, 50\(\frac{1}{2}\); Missouri 6's, 86\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Markets.

New York, April 1.—Cotton unchanged—sales of 3,000 bales. Flour closed heavy—sales of 6,000 barrels; State, \$5 35 a \$5 75; Ohio, \$6 60 a \$6 75; southern. \$6 20 a \$6 70. Wheat closed very dull, with a declin-\$6 20 a \$6 70. Whent closed very dull, with a declining tendency. Corn closed heavy—sales of 4,500 bushels; yellow, 88 a 90 cents; mixed, 89 a 90 cents. Pork closed heavy—mess, \$17 25 a \$17 75; prime, \$12 75. Lard closed, with a decline of \(\frac{1}{2}\), at 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) a 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents. Whiskey closed quiet at 27 a 27\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents. Sugar closed firm at 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) a 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents. Spirits of turpentine closed dull at 53 a 54 cents. Rosin closed heavy at \$1 60. Rice closed quiet at \$25 a 45 exts. quiet at 3g a 4g cents.

veck, at a quarter before 5 o'clock, in the Second Presbytchia hurch, (Bev. Dr. Hammer's) on New York avenue, near 13th street reaching every evening at half-past 7 o'clock. All are invited. March 29-46t

COAL, COAL,—We have yet on hand a large quantity of all kinds of COAL, suitable for general family use, which we are account to dispose of at the lowest possible rates.

Giffee NW. corner 12 and Cate, No. 647, and Poot of 17th circut, below War Jepartment.

March 20-10t BUFFALO ROBES, BUFFALO ROBES, BUFFA arge lot of autorior Buffalo Robes, which they are selling very clean Jan 6—d JAS. C. McGURE & CO.

FINE ART DISTRIBUTION!

FIFTY PRIZES of Oil Paintings, Water Color Drawings, Chr. Lingraphs, and Photographs, either framed or elegantly mout Litingraphs, and Photographs, either framed or eleganity me Fifty primes chances, 35 oct h.

The drawing to take place as soon as the list is completed.

PHIL2'S Fine Art Gallery,
Mar 9—400

A CARD. To the Gentlemen of this City and its Vicinity.

To the Gentlemen of this City and its Vicinity.

EDWARD DOLAN, Merchant Tailor, Sign of the Golden Fleet, corner of 14th street and Fenn. avenue, opposite William's Hotel, must respectively returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received beyond his most sanguine expeciation, and hispos to mort a continuance of the safty. He motto will be: to please, give general sat staction, superior fitting garments, and sell low for cash. He now invites the attention of the friends and the public to his new and elegant assortment of spring goods, selected by himself from the best importers in New York, comprising, in colors of the most exquisite for frock and dress coats, rich silk vestings, and panthoon goods, morning coats, and banthoos soults, and spring overcoats of the most beautiful styles. Constantly on hand a rich assertment of furnishing goods, and a superb lot of English collars and March 31—41m

INO WAYS TO WEDLOCK; a Novel. \$1.

WO WAYS TO WEDLOCK; a Novel. \$1.

Onward; a Tale of Progress. By Jane Winscom. 75 cents.

Home Membrica. By Mrs. Brock. 75 cents.

Sxty Years Gleanings. By John Brown, Proprietor of the University Billard Reoma, Cambridge, England. \$1.

The Foctor Brothers. \$1.

The Mathodist. By Mixim Fistcher, 2 vols. \$2.

The Culprit Fay. By Drake. 50 cents.

By yant's Letters from Spain. \$1 25.

Lady of the Isle. By Mrs. Southworth. \$1 25.

Advans Bedo. By George Ellot. \$1.

Androv's United States Customs Guide. \$1.

M-roh 31

NEW MAP OF CENTRAL AMERICA. By Fer March 31

TAYLOR & MAURY,
Booksellers and Stationers,
334 Penn. aven

WM. T. DOVE & CO. are now prepared to exe-Cute any orders with which they may be favored in tumbing, Gas, or Steam-fitting bu inces.

(Store on 9th street, a few doors north of Bennsylvania avenue,) here may be found a complete assortment of chandeliers, and others, steam, and water fixtures.

Jan 4

FINE ART DISTRIBUTION!—Fifty prizes of Oil
Paintings, Water-Color Drawings, Chromo-Lithographs, and
Protographs, either framed or elegantly mounted. Fifty prizes—
chances \$5 cach.

The drawing to take place on Teesting evening, March 1, 1859, at
PHILFS Fine Art Gallery,
332 Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.
Feb 17—Intf

ADIES' SILK MITS, THREAD GAUNTLETS.

Acc.—I have in store, just to hand, entirely new, a full supply in above mentioned goods, embracing every attractive and desiral to style, to which the attention of the fadies is particularly invited. A. L. NEW FON, No. 521 Seventh street.

GENT'S COTTON HOSIERY.—I invite my genth mea friends to my full, well-arsorted, and selected stock of gent's spring and summer hosiery, including almost every size, description, and quality in this particular line of goods.

A. L. NEWTON,
Mar 27—5tool

No. 521 Seventh street.

A CARD.—DUVALL & BROTHER, merchant tailors, are now receiving their new spring and summer goods in the most fashionable designs and fabrica, which they will make to order in their usual style of elegance and fashion. Our friends and astomers are invited to call early and make their selections.

Mar 19—Stawbwif DUVALL & BRO.

OR RENT.—The Front Parler, and Bed-Room attoked, over Kidwell & Laurence's Drug Store. The most destrable rooms on the avenue, on account of the nearness to the departments and Willard's Hotel. Also, two bed rooms in third story; all furnished. Apply to

KIDWELL & LAURENCE,

New 10—3tawti

E, near 14th streat.

FOR RENT, either furnished or unfurnished, and by the year or for a shorter period, my house, on the corne cant Third streets, occupied during the last session of Congress Hon. Mr. Hammond, United States sensitor from South Carolina, pure of DAVID A. HALLA, No. 408 C street

NOTICE is hereby given that the books of the ag-sessor will be open at their office daily from the 1st to the 10th of April inclusive, (Sundays excepted.) from 2 g'glock, s. m., to 3 o'elock, p. m., for the purpose of affording all persons interse of in accessments for taxes, for the general agassement, an opportunity of examining the same.

Assamining the same.

By order of the board.

WM. RIGGLES,
Socret
March Signeodtd THE GARDEN; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables,

THE GARDEN; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables,
Fruits, and Flowers. To cents.
Buist's Family Ritchen Gardener. 75 cents.
The Flower Garden. London. 37 cents.
West London's Gardening for Ladner. \$1 25.
Lindley's Horticuliars. \$1 25.
Kandolph's Colimpy Gardener. 25 cents.
Anderson's Hot House. 50 cents.
Kemp's Landscape Gardening. \$2.
Smith's Landscape Gardening. \$2.
Smith's Landscape Gardening. \$2.
Smith's Landscape Gardening. \$2.
Smith's Landscape Gardening. \$2.
Film on Grasses and Forage Plants. \$1 25.
Warder of bullevalue of Figs. London. 37 cents.
Brown on Management of Forest Trees. \$2 25.
Greenwood's Tree-Lifer. London. \$3 50.
Low on Landed Property and Economy of Fatates. London. \$6 50.
Mar 30

NEW JUVENILES.—Mee-a-ow; or, Good Advice to Cate and Kittens. By R. M. Ballyntyne, author of three Little Kittens, "etc., ctc., with eight colored illustrations and ashed of mysic. Price 55 cents.
Old Jack's Early Life—a sea tale. By William R. J. Kingston.
Price 75 cents. Price 75 cents.
The English Boy to Japan; or, The Perils and Adventures of Mark
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By Wm. Dallon, author of "Wolf Boy in China," etc., one, with fitusy Wm. Dalfon, angles of "West toy in Chino," etc., etc., etc., will thus-rations. Price 75 cents.

The Silver dordan, Pictoria, and Descriptive, with seven colored en-rayings. Price 05 cents.

TAYLOR & MAURY'S Bookstore, 331 Pens. syonic.

Bookstore, 331 Penn. avenute.

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under the management of ElWARD JACKSON, of the hast firm of Jackson & March. Our purpose being the development of the hast firm of Jackson & March. Thans to their fullest extent, we have imported material and brough toyer Francis Ammen of Faristan reputation, with a staff or mislatonic, which, with the well-known efficiency of the management, is a guarantoe that the products of our factory will surpass in perfection any goods herotofore made in America.

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To Dealers in Artificial Plowers, Ostrich Feathers, Fancy Goods, & c.

JOHN C. HENDERSON, SMYTH, & CO.

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AVE removed their sales-rooms to the lofts of
SAS BIDADWAY, and are ready to exhibit their samples of
PRENCH PLOWERS, which exceed in variety any importation yes
made, numbering services reconsisted.

We have also manufactured an extensive variety of AMERICAN
PLOWERS, and patterns confined.

We have also manufactured an extensive variety of AMERICAN
PLOWERS, and in this class we have every conceivable quality, style,
and price of manufactured goods, and the materials for manufacturers.

Our stock of Chriscia and Manasieux Introduce Francisco is long and
varied in quality and style; and to meet the wante of the trade as
have purchased and convected the curre buildings. No. 5 Breaches ay
and Greenwich street, into one factory; and are propared to produce

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,

LACE RUCHES, etc., etc.,

under the management of our M. FEATHERS,

The French Flower Department, Ostrich and Fancy Feathers,
H. CREIGHTON.

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He d Dresses, Ornaments, etc., American Department in Flowers, Ruches, & Fancy Goods, Goods, under the management of our Mr. E. D. HOWELL French Department, No. 103 Rue de Richlicu, Paris, ader the management of our

under the management of our

Mr. J. KENNEDY SMYTH & S. LVMTRCLEIL,
assisted by

Mr. J. B. DAVES & Mr. W. NUTTING.

The DHFORTING.—In this leading department of our tourings we
purchase and manufacture the choicest designs in the French market,
and receive by every steamer the last style appearing.

Our sales are strictly confined to the Wagassant Brussiss, and w
respectfully invite merchants to examine our goods.

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JNO. C. HENDERSON & CO.,
No. 343 Brondway, New York.
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ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

HOFFMAN'S

ROSENDALE CEMENT. Warranted of Superior Quality, MADE AND SOLD BY

THE LAWRENCE CEMENT COMPANY. HE LAWRENCE CEPTER.

OFFICE, 92 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Mar 17—2ind M. W. WOODWARD, Secretary.

S. C. Herring & Co's Patent Champion Safes. THE aubscribers, grateful for past favors, and anding that a discriminating publ's were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enhanced their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Beaulusy, at No 231, corner of Murray street, opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on land at all times a larger stock of ure and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world.

Will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, washt doors; and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder proof locks for banks or store doors; Jones's patent permutation bank lock; and Crygler's patent letter lock, without key. yaunts.

Jones's patent permutation bank means.

k, without key.

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JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, WATCHES,

Solid Silver Tea Sets, Waiters, Pitchers, Goblets,

CUPS, FORKS, SPOONS,
And every possible variety of fancy Silver Ware.

Diamond and other Jewelry, Watches, &c. A large assortment of the above always on hand, to which we interpublic attention, W. M. GALT & BRO., Jewellars, 354 Penn. ave., four doors west of Browns' Hotel.

GALT'S

CITY STEAM FIRE-WOOD MILL. Wood Sawed and Split. - Coal of all Kinds.

HAVING rebuilt our mills, which were destroyed by fire on the night of the 13th February, we are new pre-

WOOD to the most favorable terms. Possessing the sole right of the Dri KINDLING AND STOVE WOOD

by machinery, and having
THE ONLY SPLITTING MILL IN THE CITY, or facilities suggest to the consumer economy and convenience. One hundred and fifty six feet in a cord of split wood, gaining

COAL

all kinds. A complete and full stock always on hand.
Office, northwest corner of 12th and C streets.
Mill, foot of Seventeenth atreet, below the War Department.
March 20—4f

FOR SALE.—
A pair of carriage horses, over 16 hands high.
A pair of marcs, over 15 hands high.
To be seen at the stable of the owner, in front of Oak Hill Cometery, Georgetown Heights, from 5 o'clock until 12 o'clock, a. m., daily.
Mar 24—d2w*

CARPETING, FLOOR OIL-CLOTH, RUGS, MAT-

CARPETING, PLOOR OHL-CLOTH, RUGS, MATtings, proggets, Cartain Materials, and House-formishing Dry
Goods, such as—
Velvet tapestry carpetings, new designs
Tapestry Brussels do in great curiety
New styles Brussels do in great curiety
New styles Brussels do in great curiety
Extra-beavy 3-ply do very rich
Extra-super ingrain do new pisitorias
Very heavy all wool Dutch out-potings
Twilled Venitian carpeting for halts and stops
Velvet and Brussels do do
Full shoots extra heavy and very rich floor olf-cloths, cut to fit
any size or shape resons, half, or passage
Mosaio, velvet, and skiled rugs and main
Ocean and Canton inattings
12-4, 18-4, 18-4, Brugget creamb choths
English dringgets, all widdles, by the yard
Very richtly-embroidered hace curtains
Soth Jaines, brocatels, and reps for curiains
White, outf, blue, and green whate lineas
Stair rods, curtain fixtures, &c.
Having attended HADAN & 60, 25 great Carpet Auction, which took
place in New York on the 4th and 6th inst, we are now prepared to
other greater indicensing than can be afforded quiter ordinary circumstances. Turchasees are respectfully invited to an examination of ourstances.

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Corner of Pomericania acouse and M street, Washington, D. C.

THIS popular House has, in consequence of the
adjournment of Congress, a number of fine recome suitable for
families and single gentlemen with board, all at very moderate prices,
Clean beds and good table is the deserved requisition of this establishment.

S. LAMI, Properictor.

Mar 38—d461

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

GREAT DESPATCH. Through line via Cromwell's New York and Bullemore steem-ers and the Baltimore and Washington Kailroad.

Freight ten cents per foot on measurement goods through. Other ar-ticles at propartionate rates.

THE steamers of this line now make the passage between Now York and Baltimore in forty heurs, leaving New York every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at non, from yier 12, North river.

Goods immediately forwarded at Baltimore.

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A. C. LAMAR.

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AMAR. MOTT, & AUTRY, Attorney-at-Law, Bolly springs, Miss., will practice in the High Court of Errors and appeals as dackgoin; the Federal Court of Postator; this Courts of the 7th Judicial District of Mississippi; and will attend to the ecl-ection of Claims throughout North Mississippi. Sept 18—dtf.